

## SURVEY ON THE COUNTIES OF UTAH

County--Carbon

Name of Person Submitting  
Material--Edna BorlaCARBON COUNTY

Carbon County is located in Central Utah, 123 miles southeast of Salt Lake City. It is bounded on the north by the counties of Utah, Duchesne, and Uintah and on the east by Uintah, from which it is separated by the Green River; on the south by Emery, and on the west by Sanpete. It is 24 miles wide and 74 miles long, with an area of over 1,536 square miles. There are 25 cities and towns making a total population of 23,100 people.

The Price River is the principal water course. Tributary to it are the Gordon, Fish, Miller, Willow Creeks, White River and other small streams, watering the western half of the county. Nine mile, Jack Canyon, Soldier Coal, Dugout and Grassy Trail are small canyon streams, watering the eastern part of the county. The climate is moderate with very pleasant winters free from fog, smoke and extreme cold. The county has an average of about 300 sunshine days throughout the year.

In 1879, the territory adjacent to Price was known as Castle Valley because of its picturesque mountain turrets and battlements. It is estimated that there is enough coal underlying Carbon County to furnish the United States with its coal for a hundred years. The monetary worth of the yearly output of coal is about \$3,990,000,000.00. An estimate of the number of men employed in coal mining is 2,500 in the winter and 1,500 in the summer. Due to less demand for coal in the summer the number employed during the summer, in the coal mines, is considerably smaller than in the winter. The majority of the people of Carbon County are either directly or indirectly dependent for their livelihood upon the coal mining industry.

By an act of the Utah Legislature, approved by Governor West on March 8, 1894, the northern part of Emery County was organized into the county of Carbon, so named because of the rich deposits of coal within its limits. The active settlement dates from building of the Rio Grande Railroad, which was completed through the county in 1883.

Agriculture occupies a prominent place in the county. Sheep and cattle are grazed on the surrounding mountains in the summer. In the winter they are moved to the desert directly south of Carbon County in Grand and San Juan Counties. Beef and dairy cattle are raised. The herds number 50. In 1957, there were 20,000 sheep raised in Carbon County yielding 120,000 pounds of wool and 1,280,000 pounds of mutton. Also in 1957, 1,000 hogs, 100 turkeys and 10,000 chickens were raised and marketed. Some eggs were bought by the local poultry houses from the local chicken farms.

There is a great deal of truck gardening in the county. Truck gardeners raise lettuce, radishes, corn, beans, egg plant, potatoes, tomatoes, cucumbers, peppers, peas etc. Most of their produce is sold to the local grocery stores and fruit markets in the county.

Some fruit is raised in the county. However due to late frost some years the fruit freezes. Much fruit is destroyed by worms as the fruit ripens. More apples are raised than any other fruit. The following fruits are also grown: apricots, cherries, peaches, pears, plums, nectarine, etc. Some walnuts and almonds are also grown. Strawberries, raspberries, grapes and currants are also grown in small quantities by some farmers in the county.

The following field crops are grown in large quantities in the county: wheat, oats, barley, corn, alfalfa, beans and sugar beets. Hay, chiefly alfalfa, has been the chief crop since 1900.

The beginning of agriculture in Carbon county began with the arrival of Caleb Rhodes, Fredrick E. Grames and Charles W. Grames in 1879. These men made their first settlement at the meadows which are now just east of the spot known as the Blue Cut, between Helper and Price. Their home was a dugout in the banks of the Price River. Later a log cabin was built. In March, 1879, Levi Simmons, William Z. Warren, Thomas Caldwell, Robert A. Powell, William Davis, and James Gay arrived. Sarah Jane Powell and Lyman Curtis came in April. Jefferson Tidwell settled at the present site of Wellington.

After spring arrived preparations were made for planting, but because of the character of the soil and the climatic conditions, it was found that crops could not be raised without irrigation. So in March a water level was constructed from a coal oil can. From this crude instrument the Rhodes and Grames ditches were started. The ditches were built for about two and one half miles.

Since food was scarce, the pioneers hunted wild game and ate squaw berries. Some oxen were used in clearing the land and for plowing. Wheat, oats, corn, and potatoes were raised the first spring. The grain was cut with a cradle which was an instrument similar to a scythe with a rack built on the back of it to catch the grain. Grain was threshed by the use of the flail. The old time coffee mill was used to grind the grain and make corn mush and brown bread. The first hay harvested in the county was wild grass cut from the meadowland along the river bottoms. Sugar cane was also raised the first year.

The Price Water Co. was organized in 1888 bringing water for the first time for irrigation. Before this it was hauled from the Price River.

Soren Olsen homesteaded 80 acres of land in north Price. He built one of the first log cabins in Price. He raised corn, alfalfa and grains. His daughter Mary Jones, was the first white child born in Price.

With the coming of the water, orchards, gardens sprang up. Alfalfa grew as high as a man's head. Oats yielded one hundred bushels to the acre. Lamone Teancum Pratt at Helper planted the first fruit trees which were apples, peaches and plums. Fruit trees in some sections of the county cannot survive frost. They do better in sheltered locations, in the county, with good air drainage, notably Helper and Spring Glen.

Annual precipitation is approximately 10 inches. The low humidity and strong wind movement causes a high rate of evaporation which has a detrimental effect on the growth of crops.

Carbon County has 17,316 acres of cropland now in production, with a total production value of \$43,602.00. The vegetable production for 1957 was \$4,612.00. The value of the farms in 1957 was \$5,631,380.00 with 2,000 persons living on farms. The total value of livestock and livestock products was \$1,623,302.00. All farm products that were sold or used by the farm household in 1957 were valued at \$2,158,640.00 or \$3,210.00 per farm.

Through the use of more modern machinery in recent years, part time farmers have been able to produce more. The value in dollars for other crops in 1957 was: Alfalfa hay \$480,000.00, Wheat \$108,000.00, Barley \$100,510.00, Potatoes \$6,000.00, Corn \$24,610.00, Wild hay none, Sugar beet \$157,500.00, Oats \$65,222.00.

Because of the climate and soil, sugar beets produced in Carbon County have shown a higher sugar content than anywhere else in the state of Utah, 17%. The beets are raised for the Holly Sugar Corporation.

#### LIVESTOCK

The Cattle industry began 70 years ago by the Whitmore interests. At that time there was not a railroad so the cattle were driven to Denver and sold for gold. The trip required 3 months.

Sheep started encroaching on the range in such great numbers around 1900, that the cattle men finally started to sell. As the sheep crowded most of the cattle off the range, goats started to crowd the sheep. In 1926 there were over 20,000 goats in Carbon County. When the Taylor Grazing Act became effective, goats were practically eliminated from public range.

The first men to be in the sheep business in Carbon County, which was before 1894, were R. G. Miller, Pete, George, Hyrum, Ras, and Lars Frandsen. John and Nels Jensen lived in Spring Glen and were the largest sheep men in the county in 1898. Pierre Moynier Sr., Honorie Moynier, Henry Dusserre, Scott Elliot, J. H. L. Leautaud, Joe Lavigne, Charles Larsen, Wallace Lowry and Pete Jeanselme also had large herds of sheep in the county.

The sheep industry was at its best in the county from 1909 to 1914. One year there was about one hundred thousand head of sheep sheared. Since then the sheep industry has decreased. Now sheep average about 6 pounds of fleece.

#### INDUSTRIES

The first coal mine in Carbon County was opened in 1878, at Winter Quarters. Bituminous coal is mined in Carbon County. The coal from Carbon County is widely used throughout the West. It stands shipment and storage well and loses no amount of heat value from weathering. The coal at Sunnyside is made into coke, used in lead, silver and copper smelting operations both in and out of the state. About forty percent of the coal is shipped out of the state. However, it is quite expensive to ship the coal out of the state.

Rock asphalt is exposed to the surface in the vicinity of Sunnyside and Kyune. This is used in the paving of roads.

Carbon dioxide gas is one of the valuable minerals of Carbon County. There are three wells located east of Wellington. The gas is carried to the plant in Wellington through a pipe line. In addition to the dry-ice and liquified carbon dioxide, carbon dioxide cartridges are made for blasting coal in the coal mines. This gas is non-explosive and not as shattering on the coal as the ordinary powder and makes a better grade of lump coal.

Some oil drilling activity has been carried on by various oil companies.

Gas has been found at Clear Creek and is piped to Salt Lake City. About 6,000,000 tons of coal were mined in Carbon County in 1957.

#### CITIES AND WHAT THEY ARE NOTED FOR

##### PRICE

Price, the county seat of Carbon County, was named after William Price who made an exploring trip up Spanish Fork Canyon during the summer of 1869. He came

across the White River and followed this river until he found another stream which we call Fish Creek. He called the convergence of these streams the Price River. Price followed this stream down past the Castlegate Rock to Wellington.

Eight years later, in 1877, two trappers Caleb Rhodes and Abraham Powell came to Price. They built the first cabin in Price. It still stands in Pioneer Park. Rhodes and Powell left the area when the trapping season was over. In 1879, when Caleb Rhodes returned to Price, Fredrick Empire Grames and Charles Grames came with him. Fredrick E. Grames became the first postmaster of Price. His wife Martha Ellen Powell was the first white woman to come to Price in 1879.

The early pioneers of Price, all of whom had settled along the Price River during 1879 to 1884 were: Caleb Rhodes, Fredrick E. Grames, Levi Simmons, William Z. Warren, Thomas Caldwell, Mat Simmons, Robert Powell, William Davis, James Gay, John A. Powell, Lyman Curtis, John Y. Rhodes, John H. Mathis, George Robb, John D. Leigh, Erastus Olsen, C. H. Empey, Peter I. Olsen, Ulrich Bryner, William H. Branch, Arthur W. Horsley, Earnest S. Horsley, Herman B. Horsley, John H. Pace, Seren Olsen, Albert Grames, Brigham O. McIntire, Henry G. Mathis, William Downard, Albert Bryner, Parley Warren, Erastus McIntire, John McIntire, Samuel Cox, Eugene E. Branch, George Frandsen, Jens Peterson, Chris Peterson, Gilbert Peterson, Charles P. Johnson, Green Allred, George Downard, Jake K. Koffard, Eldridges, Alph Ballinger, J. W. Whitmore, the Ras and Pete Anderson families and Chris Halverson.

Price townsite was surveyed and laid out in November 1882. The first frame building was erected by Fredrick E. Grames, who established a store.

The coming of the railroad in 1883 brought the demand for the establishment of a post office due to population increase. Before mail was brought over the mountain from Sanpete County to Huntington or picked up in Utah County.

The first public school was established in the home of Matthew Simmons in 1883. Sally Ann Olsen was the first school teacher in Carbon County. The Price School District was organized in 1884, with William H. Branch, George W. Eldridge and John D. Leigh as trustees. Later the Log meeting house was used as a school house, until 1885 when a three-room adobe building was built. In 1904 an eight-room brick building was built. It burned eleven years later. In 1915 the present Price Central School was built. Price now has four elementary schools with an enrollment of students. It also has a junior high, one Catholic School, Carbon Senior High and Carbon Junior College. In all 2,500 students attend school in Price. At present there is only one high school serving all Carbon County. However, by 1959 there will be a high school constructed at East Carbon and a new high school at Price.

Price is an up-to-date municipality with every convenience of the large city. Paved streets, electric lighting, spring drinking water, parks, hotels, motels, cafes, modern Main Street stores, a new courthouse and library built in 1958, playgrounds, swimming pool, tennis courts and a weekly newspaper, "The Sun Advocate", are to be found at Price.

In South Price is found the Kilfoyle Tamping company. The concern manufactures "dummies" which are used in tamping explosives placed in holes preparatory to breaking down coal in mines. A dummy is a paper bag filled with dirt. The work at the plant is done by girls.

Also operating in Price are three cement block plants, the Etzel Concrete Products, the Beacco Block Co. and Coke Products Co.

Price Town was organized on July 14, 1892. The population of Price at that time was 308 persons. The present population is about 7,000 people. The first Town President was James W. Whitmore. Price was incorporated as a city of the third class on April 1, 1911. The present mayor of Price is Henry Mills.

Many religious groups have churches located in Price. The largest being the L.D.S., Catholic, Methodist, and Orthodox.

Price is now the shopping center of Carbon County, several large stores being located there.

#### HELPER

Helper, the "Hub of Carbon County" is the railroad center and trading point for many miles. It is located on the main line of the Denver and Rio Grand Railway, 6 miles northwest of Price. It was so named because at this point a helper engine was always added to the trains being pulled up the heavy grade to Soldier Summit.

The railroad came through Helper in 1882. The round house was built in 1889. Helper was first called Ewell. Many favored naming the city Welby after the Railroad Superintendent, but Mr. Welby favored the name Helper. In 1892 the town of Helper was created.

In 1880 Teancum Pratt came with his wives Sarah and Annie, to prospect in the coal fields in Spring Canyon. He owned most of Helper and lived here for many years in a dugout. The first house was built before 1882 near Hill Street bridge by O. F. Mead, whose daughter married Teancum Pratt. Taylor Wilson was also one of the first to build a house in Helper.

Frank Marian Ewell was another early settler. Also Rober Van Natta, Jens Hansen and the Bryners owned much land in Helper.

The nearest post office was located at Spring Glen.

The first store, which was a combination store, was opened by John Bryner and James Bryner helped operate it. Ike Glazier owned the only general store on Main Street in 1900. Other stores that followed were Santolina's Grocery and the Broken Dollar Store.

Tom Fitch was the first town president. The present mayor is Chris Jouflas.

The first four women to make their homes in Helper were Mrs. Kyne, Mrs. O. Pratt, Mrs. Thomas Fitch and Mrs. James Martelle. These first families made their first homes where the city park now stands.

Other early pioneers in Helper were Ernest T. Bockenhagen, June Buchanan, Mary Doughty, Mrs. Borkenhagen, John and James Bryner, T. A. Tidwell, Frank Marian Ewell, Jens Hansen, Teancum Pratt, Tom Fitch, Taylor Wilson and O. F. Mead.

The first school house was a log school built near the present school house, in 1891. It was used for six months. Later school was held in an adobe hut where the Fruit Market is today. Next school was held in an old building where the bank is today, then it was held for four years in the railroad chapel. In 1909 the present Central School was built. The Helper Jr. High was built in 1936.



The first picture show house was where the Bonnie Theatre now is, in a tent. The first eating place was called "The Beanery". The first homes were located near the present city park.

Helper townsite was organized and incorporated in 1907. The first mayor was Joseph Barboglio. In 1919 Helper was changed from a town to a third class city.

Around 1925 the railroad terminal was moved to Soldier Summit and in 1930 it was moved back to Helper.

Plans for the establishment of the county seat to be in Helper were being considered at one time early in history of the county. J. B. Millburn owned the property on which it was proposed to build the county courthouse. Mr. Millburn asked such a high price for the holdings that the idea was given up and the courthouse and county seat placed at Price.

For many years Helper had no water system. Water was taken from wells or carried from the railroad engines until 1924.

The railroad houses were built in 1898. Before this railroad workers lived in dugouts.

Social life in Helper centers around the Civic Auditorium where most clubs and organizations meet.

Twenty-six nationalities contribute to the cosmopolitan aspect of Helper's varied population of about 3,000 people.

Other interesting characters, who helped to establish Helper include James McCoombs and "Grandma" McCoombs, Joe Simone, Charles Carrera, Ercola Lange, Jim Martell, E. J. Borkenhagen, Sam Lowenstein, Batiste Flaim, Tony Labori, Pete Bosone, Ed Jones, J. Henry Van Natta, George Ladd, Pete Smith, Jim Rooney, Cad Thomas, Joe Hogh, Jim McCune, Charley Johnson, John Good and Tom, the Chinaman who at one time averted a train accident by warning a passenger train of a faulty railroad track. Present population is about 3,000 people.

#### PRING GLEN

Spring Glen is two miles south of Helper. There are many small farms located at Spring Glen.

The first settler was J. G. Gay in 1879, who was attracted to the fertile land. Omer Brimhall, Andrew Simmons, Teancum Pratt and F. M. Ewell also settled here in 1882.

Teancum Pratt and John Biglow took the lead in laying out the Spring Glen townsite. A post office was established in 1880. Jim Biglow was the first postmaster. There is no longer a post office at Spring Glen. All mail services operate out of Helper.

In 1889, John T. Rowley built 12 charcoal kilns in Spring Glen for the S. S. Ames Co. The manufacture of charcoal lasted 15 years.

The schoolhouse was built in 1904 and now has an enrollment of about 90 students, grade 1 to 6.

The population of Spring Glen is about 400 people.

## CASTLE GATE

Castle Gate is located on the Price River. It is one mile below the Castle Rock from which the town takes its name.

The first mine was opened in 1888.

It is believed Jedediah Smith, William Ashley and Etienne Provost visited this section.

Castle Gate was given its name by sheepherders when they saw the similarity of the north entrance to the gate of a castle.

Glen D. Reese was the first child born in Castle Gate.

The first school was held in a company house. The first teacher was James Crandall. School later was held in the L.D.S. church building, a four room building by the present hotel, and finally the present school building, a four room in 1920.

In 1889 coke ovens were built in lower Castle Gate near the place where the power plant now stands.

In about 1890 No. 2 mine was opened in Willow Creek Canyon. In 1922 No. 3 mine was opened between Royal and Castle Gate. It was a shaft mine. Mine No. 1 and No. 3 are no longer operating. No. 2 mine exploded in 1924, March 8, leaving many widows and orphans. In that explosion, 173 men were killed. No. 2 mine is still being worked. The mine employs about 200 men. The coal mine is owned by the Independent Coal and Coke Co. It was first owned by the Utah Fuel Co. for many years. The mine also has a large coal washer.

A large power plant owned by the Utah Power and Light Co. is located at Castle Gate. It uses coal from the county mines. This plant was completed in 1957.

Castle Gate became incorporated on March 4, 1914. The first president was Robert Williams. The present President is a woman, Mrs. Vanda Hreinson. They also have four trustees, a clerk and treasurer.

In April, 1897 the Castle Gate company paymaster was held up and \$7,000.00 pay roll money was taken by members of the Robbers Roost gang. Butch Cassidy held up the paymaster near the store. The money was never found. Present population is about 700 people.

## KENILWORTH

Kenilworth is located in the west-central part of the county near the mountains. The present population is about 500 people.

In 1904, Heber J. Stowell of Spring Glen was hunting horses in the mountains when he ran across veins of outcropping coal. He and W. H. Lawley began prospecting. They lived in a tent. A railroad track was laid between the new mine and the Denver and Rio Grande Western main line near Helper. Coal was then shipped out. The company, Independent Coal and Coke, was named independent because it was the first company in the Carbon County coal fields not owned and operated by a large corporation interest.



Three peaks rising above the camp reminded the prospectors of the spires of the Kenilworth Castle in Scotland, so they named the town Kenilworth.

The first miners lived in tents or dugouts. Later a boarding house and company houses were built.

Kenilworth now has about 80 men employed. During the winter months it is considerably higher.

The mine is owned and operated by the Independent Coal and Coke Company which also operates the Castle Gate mine.

#### SUNNYSIDE

Sunnyside was first called Whitmore Canyon. The first settlers were John and Jefferson Tidwell, and his sons in 1897. They lived in tents. The Tidwell cabin was the first house in Sunnyside.

The railroad was completed in 1899. Sunnyside was named for a station by the name of Sunnyside, on the main line of the Denver and Rio Grande Western Railroad, 20 miles east of Price. The old Sunnyside, called Verdi, is a side track now, the junction where Sunnyside branch leaves the main line is called Mounds.

Because the coal at Castle Gate was not satisfactory for coking, the coal mined at Sunnyside was shipped to Castle Gate to be coked. Later 800 beehive coke ovens were in operation at Sunnyside. In 1958 all coke ovens were closed and the coal is shipped to the Kaiser coke ovens in Fontana, California to be coked.

The population of Sunnyside is about 1,881 people.

#### COLUMBIA

In 1922 the Columbia Steel Co. opened the mine at Columbia, and shipped the coal to Ironton, Utah County, to be made into coke. This coke is used in making pig iron and eventually into steel. Columbia was named after the Columbia Steel Company.

In 1943 the same veins were opened in Horse Canyon by the Government in order to furnish coke for making steel at Geneva Steel plant in Utah County.

After the war, the Horse Canyon mine and the Geneva Steel plant was taken over by the United States Steel Co. and will be in continuous operation for the production of steel for industrial purposes throughout the world.

The town of Columbia is located twenty-eight miles southeast of Price. The population is 500 people.

#### CLEAR CREEK

Clear Creek is located six miles southeast of Scofield, about thirty-five miles northwest of Price. The altitude is 8,300 feet.

In 1898, C. K. Jensen and Nils Sandburg came to Clear Creek, then known as Mud Creek, to get timber for O. G. Kimball and the Utah Fuel Co. In 1899 the Utah Fuel Co. opened a mine. Other early pioneers were Mr. Hurskinen, John Erkila, Jimmis Mancuzi, John Cunningham, Charles Neddon and David Gordon. They all lived in tents until homes were built.



Clear Creek is not an incorporated town. The only church is the L.D.S. There is good skiing at Clear Creek. They have a one teacher school, with grades one to eight. Population is 150.

#### HIAWATHA

Hiawatha is at the foot of the Gentry Mountain. It is 18 miles southwest of Price. The elevation is 7,180 feet.

The first settler was an Austrian named Smith. He had a ranch at Hiawatha. He lived in dugouts.

Hiawatha developed into a community because of the mining industry in the adjoining mountains. In 1908 F. A. Sweet opened a mine and called it Hiawatha, on the middle fork of the Miller Creek. Later, two mining men, Browning and Eccles opened a mine at Hiawatha and called the camp Black Hawk. The United States Fuel Company purchased and consolidated the two mines in 1912. In 1915, all the town government was moved to the site of Black Hawk and the town was renamed Hiawatha. Hiawatha was incorporated in 1911.

It is quite probable that some of the trappers of the Rocky Mountain Fur Company may have visited this area. Hiawatha's population has decreased in recent years considerable. The population is about 1,000 people.

#### WATTIS

Wattis is located 20 miles from Price just below Hiawatha. The elevation is 7,500 feet.

Mining operations started in 1916 when the Wattis Brothers and Mr. Browning bought 160 acres from the United States government to start coal production. Coal was shipped in 1917 when the railroad was completed to Wattis.

The camp was named for W. H. Wattis, as Mr. Browning felt his name was made famous through his Browning gun.

Interest were sold to the Lion Coal Company. Wattis is now practically a "ghost town."

#### SPRING CANYON

Spring Canyon is located four miles northwest of Helper. Coal was first hauled out by wagons to Price and Helper for use.

In 1912, Jesse Knight bought the property at Spring Canyon. George A. Storrs directed the prospecting. In 1912, a railroad was completed and coal was shipped out. The town was named Storrs after George A. Storrs, General Manager. In 1924, it was changed to Spring Canyon. In 1914, a school was built. In 1956, due to decrease in enrollment, the school was closed and all students are transported to the Helper School. Population 400.

#### STANDARDVILLE

The second mine opened in Spring Canyon was Standardville. It was opened by the Standard Coal Company in 1913. It was organized by F. A. Sweet. Later the mine was bought by the Spring Canyon Coal Company.

## WINTER QUARTERS

Winter Quarters is a "ghost city" near Scofield. It used to be part of Sanpete County. It was the first coal mine to be opened in Utah. The coal was first mined by a Welch coal miner and 12 other men and one woman from Fairview, in 1875. They hauled the coal to towns in Sanpete County.

The mine exploded on May 1, 1900, killing about 199 workers. The mine was closed in 1928 because of inferior coal and no market.

## HARPER

Harper is located between Carbon and Duchesne County in a canyon. It is sometimes called "Nine Mile". It was first called "Minnie-Maude", named for two girls who lived there in early years.

Alfred Lund settled here in 1885. He raised Cattle. Very few people live at Harper. There is no post office or school.

## KIZ

The first settler was a man named Clark who owned a ranch. Kiz is near Sunnyside in Clark's Valley. It was named in honor of Kiziah Dimick, the pioneer woman of Clark's Valley. The town of Kiz no longer exists because of lack of irrigation water.

## WELLINGTON

Wellington is located six miles southeast of Price. From 1850 until 1882 hunters, trappers and Indians visited the valley.

About 1877 Nathan Galloway built a dugout near Wellington and used it to store his furs.

Jefferson Tidwell came to Wellington with 12 men. They lived in dugouts along the Price River. The next spring they left.

In 1882 Thomas Zundle, Robert Snyder, William J. Hill and others came to Wellington with their families. Zundel built the first log cabin. Through the use of dams and irrigation the first crops matured in 1883.

The railroad came through in 1883.

Many horses are raised in Wellington, which is a farming community. The Records Coal Processing Plant is located at Wellington. It breaks down the coal so that various fuels, chemical and etc. can be taken from it.

The dry ice plant is located at Wellington.

In 1958, a coal washer was constructed at Wellington by the Columbia Geneva Steel Company. Population of Wellington is 845 people.

## SCOFIELD

Scofield is located in the tops of the mountains. The first settlers came here because of the grazing land available for their cattle.



Scofield was named for General Scofield, who was a timber contractor in the early days. Lumbering and shingle mill business was good until Oregon lumber was imported.

The Scofield Dam is located just below the town of Scofield. It is used for irrigation throughout the county. Population 236.

#### CARBONVILLE

Carbonville is located west of Price. It is the rural area of Price. There are several farms located here and the State Fish and Game farm.

#### MARTIN

Martin is located north of Helper and is the rural area of Helper. Part of the Utah Power and Light plant is located at Martin. The Utah Railway Station is in Martin. It was built in 1912 to serve the coal mines at Hiawatha, Mohrland, Wattis, Peerless, Spring Canyon, Standardville, Consumers, Sweets and National. The Utah Railway operates between Hiawatha and Provo and handles coal only.

#### MUTUAL

Mutual is located 8 miles west of Helper in Spring Canyon. There are very few people left living in the camp. The Western Fuel Mine is located here. It is owned and operated by Hal Schultz.

#### INDIANS IN CARBON COUNTY

This land was once occupied by great numbers of Indians. Pottery making was practiced near the Blue Cut region. Pieces have been found.

Indian picture writing can be found on the cliffs and rocks near Consumers, along the Price River and in Helper.

The Cliff Dwellers once lived here, as the remains of their houses can be seen on the cliffs at Carbonville. Some remains can be seen at Nine Mile. From skeletons of these Indians we believe that they were a tribe of pygmy Indians about thirty to forty inches tall. In their homes have been found corn, pottery, and grinding bowls.

A great Indian battle was fought near Coal City. Many flint arrow heads and spearheads have been found here.

It is believed that the Indians had a superstitious fear of this region and for this reason went elsewhere to live. When white pioneers came into this region there were few Indians.